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YEAST Organisms, On the Behavior of Certain, in Pure and Mixed Cultures. [Abstract.] Wm. B. Alwood. Science, N. S. 17:260. 13 Feb. 1903.

YUCCA glauca, host to Phorcyx minutus Clements n. sp. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 30:84. Feb. 1903.

ZWEI neue Pilze aus Ohio. Francis Bubák. Jour. Mycol. 9:1-3. Feb. 1903.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. V.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI BY CHARLES H. PECK, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (30:95-101, Feb. 1903), includes 17 species of the higher Fungi belonging to as many genera. A new Genus, namely *Mitrulioopsis*, is proposed. The *Morchella* described (*M. punctipes*) is said to be closely allied to *M. semilibera* but has larger spores and a squamulose stem.

FASCICULUS II of VOLUMEN I, MONOGRAPHIA UREDINEARUM, P. et H. Sydow, dated 15 Nov. 1902, is the second installment of the genus *Puccinia*, pp. 193-384, species numbers 303-595, ending with the hosts of family Umbelliferae. There are eleven full-page plates of outline spore-figures all drawn to the same amplification. Where several Rusts occur on species of the same genus a conspectus specierum is always given. A large number of new species and new names are proposed; of the former six, of the latter three pertain to North American Rusts.

A GOOD MONOGRAPH OF THE RAVENELIAS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, by William H. Long, Jr., is published in the Botanical Gazette, 35:111-133, pl. II and III, Feb. 1903. Keys are given to the three genera, and to the species of *Ravenelia* (19) and of *Pleoravenelia* (6). Two new genera are proposed, namely, *Pleoravenelia* and *Neoravenelia*, the former having six species, the latter one. All the species are fully described, full synonymy given, hosts and localities enumerated. The species are figured on two double-page plates. The preface gives the distribution of the known species, the methods in preparing the spores for examination (boiling in lactic acid), refers to previous work on the group, and makes acknowledgments for assistance.

A DESTRUCTIVE APPLE ROT FOLLOWING SCAB is detailed by H. J. Eustace in N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 227:367-389, Pl. I-VIII, Dec. 1902. The fungus, which is the cause of the Rot, is *Cephalothecium roseum* Cda., generally regarded as a saphro-

phyte merely and of no economic importance. The author states that it is a wound parasite and can not go through sound epidermis; hence its association with Scab.

IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY for the year 1902 (pp. 64-73) is printed an interesting lecture by M. B. Waite, delivered Feb. 15, 1902, on the Fungous Diseases of Fruits. After a brief general discussion of the significance of diseases, he outlines the principal facts of a few of the most important orchard diseases.

H. & P. SYDOW GIVE IN ANNALES MYCOLOGICI No. 2, a list of about a dozen and a half fungi, proposed as new in the last two years, bearing names that have been previously used — therefore replaced by new names. Of these only one (*Cercospora sessilis* Ell. & Ev. Jour. Mycol. 8:71, June 1902) appeared in an American periodical. *Didymostilbe* P. Henn. antedates *Didymostilbe* Bres. et Sacc. (the same fungus) 26 days. Another case of a similar generic name applied to the same species is Allescher's *Microdiplodia* (1901) and F. Tassi's *Microdiplodia* (1902).

A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF LENTINUS — I, by F. S. Earle, is given in *Torreya*, 3:35-8, March 1903. The following sections are recognized in the key: *Pleuroti*, *Resupinati*, and *Mesopodes* including *Criniti*, *Lepidei*, *Pulverulenti*, *Cochleati*, and *Cornucopioides*.

ON A CANKER OF THE OAK, (*Quercus rubra*), Professor M. C. Potter, University of Durham Philosophical Society, Proceedings, vol. II, part 2, 1902, gives an account of a *Stereum* for which the name of *Stereum quercinum* is proposed.

THE BROWN ROT DISEASE OF THE REDWOOD, by Hermann von Schrenk, forms a part of U. S. Dept. Agr. Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin 38 (pp. 29-31, pl. X & XI), but at present no one fungus can be determined to be the cause of this disease. It is surmised that the cause may be the same as that of the Pine Rot of *Libocedrus decurrens*, namely, *Polyporus libocedris*.

UROMYCES OCCIDENTALIS DIETEL N. SP., on *Lupinus latifolius*, *L. argenteus*, and *L. sileri*, is published in *Beiblatt zur Hedwigia*, 42:(98), and other species are critically considered in the same article — the title being *Ueber die Uromyces-Arten auf Lupinen*, von P. Dietel.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, Vol. I. No. I, Jan. 1903 (pp. 1-96; pl. I-II), H. Sydow, contains the following articles: *Vorwort*; *Ueber die auf Leguminosen lebenden Rostpilze und die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse der Gattungen der Pucciniaceen* (P. Dietel); *Diagnosen neuer Uredineen und Ustilagineen nebst Bemerkungen zu einigen bereits bekannten Arten* (H. & P. Sydow); *Notae mycologicae* (P. A. Saccardo); *Ueber eine neue Pilzkrankheit*

auf der Eberesche (*Sorbus aucuparia*) (A. von Jaczewski); Ueber das Vorkommen von *Neocosmospora vasinfecta* Erw. Smith auf *Sesamum orientale* (A. von Jaczewski); Ueber die auf *Anemone narcissiflora* auftretenden Puccinien (H. & P. Sydow); *Asteronium saccardoi* Syd. nov. gen. et spec. (H. & P. Sydow); Der Mucor der Hanfrötte, *M. hiemalis* nov. spec. (C. Wehmer); *Riccoa aetnensis* Cav. Nouveau genre de Champignons du Mont Etna (F. Cavara); Une Mucorinée purement conidienne, *Cunninghamella africana* (L. Matruchot); Un nouveau genre de Chytridiacées; le *Rhabdium acutum* (P. A. Dangeard); and *Fungi polonici* (J. Bresadola).

AN ENUMERATION OF "FUNGI AUSTRALIENSIS," VON P. HENNINGS, with descriptions of several new species, occupies 16 pp. in the März Heft of *Beiblatt zur Hedwigia* (1903); the same containing also the following new genera: *Dielsiella* (Hysteriaceæ); *Pritzeiella* (Hyalostilbaceæ).

NEW OR PECULIAR NORTH AMERICAN HYPHOMYCETES, III, BY ROLAND THAXTER (*Botanical Gazette*, 35:153-9, pl. IV-V, March 1903), is an admirable account of two new genera, *Heterocephalum* with one species, and *Cephalophora* with two species. These coprophilous species were obtained from Jamaica, Porto Rico, and other tropical countries, and have been studied under cultivation for ten years. No ascigerous form was produced. The excellent figures of these striking forms suggest and illustrate the advantage, if not necessity, of figuring everything proposed as new. If cuts could be published invariably in the botanical journals, it would be a wise thing to bring nothing to light unless properly illustrated; and may the time speedily come when a congress of botanists can properly and effectually enact and enforce such a law.

SOME TALUS CLADONIA FORMATIONS ARE INTERESTINGLY AND INSTRUCTIVELY discussed by Bruce Fink in the *Botanical Gazette*, 35:195-208, March 1903. It is based on work done in 1897 on the north shore of Lake Superior, supplemented by study in the same region in 1902. These rare but interesting Lichen Societies are designated as the *Cladonia gracilis* formation of shaded talus, and the *Cladonia rangiferina* formations of shaded talus. Five full-page half tones are used for illustrations.

JOHN L. SHELDON GIVES A VERY INTERESTING ACCOUNT of his Cultures of *Empusa*, in the *Journal of Applied Microscopy and Laboratory Methods* (6:2012-20, March 1903), illustrated by two plates. The work was carried on in connection with the experiments with the South African Locust Fungus, Mr. Sheldon preparing the cultures of the latter to be sent out into different parts of Nebraska, in 1902. Though that fungus did not seem to be the cause of the death of grasshoppers, an *Empusa* (*E. grylli*)

was found which was the destructive agent. Cultures were made in bouillon-agar, better success attained when hyphal bodies were used rather than conidia, but it was a very difficult matter to obtain pure cultures. The demonstration that *Empusa* can be grown artificially is important, yet Mr. Sheldon is not very sanguine as to its great economic importance. He says that "while little may be expected from an economic standpoint, there is something to be gained from a study of its cultural characters both morphologically and taxonomically."

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF ANTHRACNOSE (*Colletotrichum lagenarium* (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.), Downy Mildew (*Plasmopara cubensis* (B. & C.) Humph.), Timber Rot (*Sclerotinia libertiana* Fckl.), Damping Off (*Pythium debaryanum* Hesse), and Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni* DC.) — the most common diseases in Massachusetts occurring on Cucumbers—is published by George E. Stone in the Agr. Exp. Sta. Bulletin No. 87, pp. 34-40, Feb. 1903.

WILLIAM ALPHONSO MURRILL CONTRIBUTES HIS SECOND PAPER ON THE POLYPORACEÆ (the genus *Pyropolyporus*) to the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:109-120, Feb. 1903. The name of *Phellinus* by Quélet, who first separated the European species into a distinct generic group, is regarded as untenable (preoccupied by *Phelline* in fam. Ebenaceæ) and hence *Pyropolyporus* is proposed. A synopsis (key) is given of the 18 N. A. species; also full notes and range-stations. Ten species are described as new.

NOVA ASCOMYCETUM GENERA SPECIESQUE, auctore F. E. Clements, quattuor genera et triginta quattuor species in Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:83-94, Feb. 1903, descripta sunt. Explicatio et adnotationes Latine expressæ sunt. Quædam rationes quæ ab eodem auctore propositæ erant in "Greek and Latin Nomenclature" (University Studies, Nebraska 3:1-86) Dec. 1902, hic adhibitæ sunt. Botanica nomina, quia scilicet non pura Latina verba vel quia hybrida sint, reicit; quam autem rationem non omnes botanici approbabunt. *Neottiopezis* pro *Neottiella* Cook, nomine hybrido, substituta est. *Phleboscyphus* pro *Paxine* nomine hybrido, præpositum est.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT, BY W. F. GANONG, of the Washington meeting of the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology contains abstracts of the following four mycological articles: Notes on the Genus *Herpomyces* (Thaxter); On the 'Blue' Color of Coniferous Timber (von Schrenk); *P. stewarti* the Cause of Sweet Corn Disease of Long Island (Erw. F. Smith); and a Bacterial Disease, the cause of which enters the plant through Stomates (Erw. F. Smith).

THE PAPERS IN *ANNALES MYCOLOGICI* No. 2 are as follows — Bresadola, Ab. J.; *Fungi polonici a cl. Viro B. Eichler lecti*; Ward, H. Marshall: Further Observations on the Brown Rust of the Bromes, *Puccinia dispersa* (Erikss.) and its adaptive parasitism; Buchholtz, Fedor: Zur Morphologie und Systematik der *Fungi hypogaei*; Sydow, H. u. P.: Die Mikrosporen von *Anthoceros dichotomus* Raddi, *Tilletia abscondita* Syd. nov. spec.; Sydow, H. u. P.: Nomenklatorische Bemerkungen zu einigen kurzlich neu beschriebenen Pilzarten; Cavara, Fr.; A. N. Berlese, *Necrologue*.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES in *Hedwigia*, Heft 1, Bd. 42, 15 Feb. 1903, are as follows: Ueber gelungene kulturversuche des Hausschwammes (*Merulius lacrymans*) aus seinen Sporen, von Dr. Alfred Möller; Einige neue und interessante deutsche Pezizeen II, von P. Hennings; Die Arten der Gattung *Disciseda* Czern, von L. Hallós; *Ruhlandiella berolinensis* P. Henn. n. gen. et n. sp., eine neue deutsche Rhizinaceae; Bemerkungen ueber einige Puccien, von Fr. Bubák; and *Septoria spergulariae* Bres. n. sp., von R. Staritz.

NO MORE INTERESTING LITTLE ARTICLE could be written than *Where Lichens Grow*, by the late Thomas A. Williams, reprinted from the *Asa Gray Bulletin* in the December number of the *Plant World* (5:241-3. Dec. 1902.) In answer to "Say, Mister, what are you getting off them rocks?" and "They ain't alive, are they?" Professor Williams made explanations that stimulated the interest of the boys who abandoned fishing and became enthusiasts in the collection and study of lichens. The article is concluded along entertaining and instructive lines suggested by the title, — among other things the fact is mentioned that Lichens may have peculiar habits, as old iron, clothes, bones, and the like. "The skull of a buffalo was found literally covered with species of *Placodium*, *Lecidea*, and *Physcia*, a single jaw-tooth bearing as many as five distinct species."

G. BRIOSI AND R. FARNETI DESCRIBE A NEW SPECIES, namely, *Ovularia citri*, in *fructibus Citronum*, *Atti dell Inst. Bot. dell Univ. di Pavia*, N. S. vol. VIII.

NEARLY A DOZEN FORMS ARE FULLY DESCRIBED AND FIGURED under the title of *Notes on Certain Cladonias*, by Bruce Fink and Mabel A. Husband, *Bryologist*, 6:21-7, March 1903.

CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN, SECRETARY OF SECTION G, BOTANY, A. A. A. S., gives the abstracts of papers presented before that body at the Washington Meeting, *Science*, N. S. 17:257-265, 13 Feb. 1903. The mycological papers were by C. L. Shear, F. L. Stevens, Wm. B. Alwood, E. J. Durand, W. A. Orton and A. D. Selby.